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logical sequence and connection, may be perfectly qualified to rank under Plato's definition "*animal implume bipes*," but they assuredly lack that nobler characteristic of the genus *Homo*, the gift of reason.

T. SYMES PRIDEAUX.

THE WEIGHT-PROPORTIONS OF THE BRAINS OF AUSTRIAN PEOPLES, WITH REFERENCE TO STATURE, AGE, SEX, AND DISEASES.

By Dr. A. WEISBACH.*

1. *Stature*.—Among the peoples examined in this respect (Magyars, Czechs, Italians, and Germans), there seemed to prevail a general law, that the cerebrum, compared to the whole brain (encephalon), diminishes with increasing stature; but that the occipital brain (and also the cerebellum alone) increases. As regards the absolute weight, it appeared that, generally, middle-sized persons possessed the heaviest, and short individuals the lightest, brains. But the Magyars formed an exception to this; as among them short individuals had the heaviest, and middle-sized persons had the lightest brain.

2. *Age* influences the brain in males and females in an inverse mode, in so far as the total weight is, between twenty and thirty, greatest, and then continually diminishes with advancing age, which decrease is divided in the separate cerebral sections, in such a manner that the cerebrum in males becomes, with advancing age, relatively larger, and the occipital brain smaller. In females (German), the total brain-weight is also, between twenty and thirty, greatest, after which time it steadily diminishes; but, with this difference from males, that in the former the cerebrum becomes, with advancing age, relatively smaller, the occipital brain (or the cerebellum and the pons alone) becomes relatively larger.

3. *According to Sex*.—In both nations examined in this respect, namely, Germans and Slavonians, it appears that the female brain is, on the whole, smaller than the male brain, but in the Germans the

* The above are the chief results arrived at by the author, and published in the second and third part of the *Archiv für Anthropologie*, under the title of "Die Gewichts Verhältnisse der Gehirne Oesterreichischr. Völker, mit Rücksicht auf Körpergrösse, alter, Geschlecht, und Krankheiten."

cerebrum is relatively larger, the occipital brain smaller; conversely, in the Slavonian females, the cerebrum is relatively smaller, and the occipital brain larger, than in the males of both; moreover, the Slavonian females possess, in comparison with the German females, a relatively smaller cerebrum and a larger occipital brain.

4. The influence of *disease* has been examined in Magyars, Italians, Germans, and Czechs, and it was found that, by chronic diseases, the total weight of the brain is diminished in the three first nations (but strikingly increased in the Czechs); which diminution, however, takes place in this mode,—that in the Magyars and Italians the cerebrum becomes relatively larger, and the occipital brain (or pons and cerebellum separately) becomes smaller; whilst, on the contrary, in the Germans and the Czechs, it is the cerebrum which becomes relatively smaller, and the occipital brain larger.

5. *Nationality*.—*a*. The Magyars have a middle-sized brain which, excepting that of the Rumani and Czechs, exceeds all others (that of the German by eight grammes). Their cerebrum is relatively, and with that of the Czechs also absolutely, the largest; their cerebellum is, however, excepting that of the South Slavonians, the absolutely, but amongst all, the relatively, smallest; their pons is of medium size, and the occipital brain altogether the relatively smallest of all.

b. The Rumani (Rumaenen).—After the Czechs, their total brain is the heaviest, about twelve grammes more than that of the Germans. The Rumani have a relatively smaller, but absolutely as large a cerebrum as the Magyars, the cerebrum is of middle size, and so is, on the whole, the occipital brain.

c. The Italians have, of all our peoples, the smallest encephalon, about 25·21 grammes less than the Rumani, a cerebrum of the least but relatively of middle size, excelling in this respect that of the Rumani. Their cerebellum is of less absolute but proportionally of middle weight (somewhat less than that of the Rumani), the pons Varolii is small, and, in relation to the cerebellum, considerably smaller than that of the Rumani; their occipital brain is, with that of the South Slavonians, absolutely the smallest, but relatively of medium size and but little less than that of the Rumani.

d. The Poles have an encephalon of medium size, intermediate between that of the Magyars and Germans. They have, along with a medium-sized cerebrum, a relatively small occipital brain, the cerebellum in proportion to the cerebrum, being, after that of the Magyars, the smallest; but the pons is, in every respect, after that of the Slovaks,—the largest.

e. The Ruthenes. The weight of the encephalon equals that of the Poles, being under that of the Czechs, but exceeding that of the

Slowaks and South Slavonians. The cerebrum also equals in weight that of the Poles, being relatively, however, a little less ; but their cerebellum is somewhat larger than that of the Poles (by about 1·47 gramme) ; the pons is small, so that the occipital brain is somewhat larger than that of the Poles.

f. The Slowaks. The encephalon is of medium weight, greater than in the South Slavonians and Italians, but less than in others, approaching nearest to that of the Germans. Their cerebrum has of all the above nations, the relatively smallest weight ; their occipital brain has the relatively greatest weight, which latter is only exceeded by that of Slavonian females, their cerebellum equals that of the Rumani and Germans, but is relatively larger than in all other nations, and their pons is absolutely and relatively the largest among all.

g. The Czechs are distinguished by their encephalon possessing the greatest weight ; exceeding that of the Germans by 53·81 grammes, that of the Magyars by 45·45 grammes, and that of the Rumani by 54·33 grammes. Their cerebrum is also the absolutely largest, but compared with the whole brain only of medium size, but among the Slavonian people's the relatively largest. The weight of the cerebellum is also the absolutely largest, but in relation to other parts of the brain only moderately large, equalling that of the South-Slavonians. The pons is of medium size, and relatively small, so that the occipital brain on the whole has absolutely the greatest, but relatively only little weight.

h. The South-Slavonians. Their encephalon is of small weight, the smallest after that of the Italians. Their cerebrum is, however, in relation to the encephalon, of medium size, being in this respect only superior to the Magyars and Czechs. Their cerebellum is absolutely the smallest of all, but comparatively of medium size. Their pons is the smallest ; hence the occipital brain is absolutely and relatively very small.

i. The Germans (males). Encephalon of medium size, exceeding only that of the Slowaks, South Slavonians, and Italians. Cerebrum relatively small, like that of the Rumani and the Slowaks ; cerebellum, the largest after that of the Slowaks ; pons of medium size, but smaller than in the Slowaks, Poles, and Magyars ; the occipital brain is next to that of the Slowaks, the relatively largest among all males.

On comparing the peoples of the four families represented here, we find that the Slavonian family possess the largest encephalon, the Romanic the smallest, and that the intermediate Magyars possess a more weighty encephalon than the Germans, which are nearly equal to the Romanic stock. We find further that the cerebrum is relatively

largest in the Magyar stock, so that it is less in the Slavonian, still less in the Romanic, and least of all in the Germanic stock. On the other hand, the occipital brain, or the cerebellum alone, is largest in the German, less in the Romanic, still less in the Slavonian, and least in the Magyar stock. The pons is largest in the Magyar, and smallest in the Romanic stock ; but has in the German a relatively greater weight than in the Slavonian family.

ARCHAIC ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.*

ANTHROPOLOGY, forming as it does a sort of central science, around which the other sciences cluster, contributes its aid to, and receives contributions in return from, the followers of all of them. No scientific society which really does its work can fail to have laid before it, in aid of its special objects, papers that are really anthropological. Such papers have the more interest, to the professed anthropologist, that they possess a certain local colouring.

These considerations lead us to draw attention to the more recent publications of the parent Society of Archæologists, the Society of Antiquaries. To it Mr. Frere contributed, seventy years ago, his account of the Hoxne find, and it has been of late years a favourite depository for recitals of the discoveries of archaic anthropologists. We recognise it gladly as a society "which really does its work."—During the past few years, its affairs have been managed under very favourable circumstances, and every department, publications, library, and evening meetings, has been kept to a high point of efficiency. This has been due, we believe, to the possession of ample funds, a courteous and accomplished Director, and a zealous and indefatigable Secretary. Mr. Percival and Mr. Watson deserve a great deal of credit, and they will not object to acknowledge that they owe some of the success of their labours to the condition of financial ease, in which the Society has been placed by liberal bequests and benefactions.

The volume of *Archæologia* just completed contains only two papers belonging to the department of archaic anthropology. The first is

* *Archæologia*, vol. xli; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, New Series, vol. iii.